

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

December 2, 1937

No. 14

Stop Making Blackened Yarn!

USE

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

NON-FLUID OIL

IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE &

FOREIGN COUNTRIES



The drip-less, waste-less lubricant that saves money and insures greater output of perfect yarn because it does not creep from roll necks to saturate covers of top rolls.

Get these results in your mill—send for free testing sample!

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Works: NEWARK, N. J.

Southern District Manager: L. W. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

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One Shuttle

with

4 Interchangeable Eyes

to Handle

A Wide Range of Filling Yarns



183-X

Improved 183 for Better Threading of a
Wide Variety of Common Yarns



275

With V-type Throat
for Coarse Yarns

274

With Steel Post



For Yarns that Would
Cut Cast Iron

273

With Steel Post for LH Wind



All of the Above Eyes Fit the Same Cut in the Shuttle Blank
and May be Substituted for Each Other in the Same Shuttle

Draper Shuttles Are Best for Draper Looms

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C



New Uses for Cotton*

By C. T. Revere

Munds, Winslow & Potter

IF we are to keep our mills fully employed, if we are to increase the volume output and bring about a larger percentage consumption of the South's chief staple, our activities must be concentrated more and more on the development of new uses for cotton, particularly in industry. The present is a propitious time for intensification of such a program. Cotton is plentiful, even superabundant, and prices are low. They have reached the lowest level in history if expressed in former gold values.

We have historical precedent for the extension of new uses for cotton when supplies are abundant and prices are low. The first great movement of this character developed in the 90's, when the world thought a crop of 11¼ million bales of American cotton represented an overwhelming surplus and foreshadowed years of poverty prices. The records show that cotton in those days got down to the five-cent level. The situation looked hopeless, for efforts to get the South to curtail proved only moderate successful. Credit for the gradual but persistent rise in prices must be given to the promotional and research activities of our cotton manufacturers. I won't call it our textile industry, for there was no such unity of purpose and action as you have since developed under the leadership of the Institute.

However, the individual American business man is always on the lookout for opportunity. Low priced cotton began to find its way into other industries and displace products that had been immemorably used. Perhaps they came to the conclusion, for example, that it took too long for a cooper to walk around a barrel, and in a very short time the cement industry was using cotton bags for the distribution of its product. Cotton fabrics, on account of their cheapness and their adaptability to purposes never before thought of, began to find a market on an increasing scale.

Now, you who are intimately familiar with the history of your industry may be surprised to hear me proclaim myself as one of the pioneers in introducing cotton to the American public, with special reference to its widening uses. It may seem rather strange that such a claim should come from a man interested in the cotton brokerage business who is presumed to be concerned only with the garnering of commissions.

Therefore, I am going to give you a little personal experience that I believe is part of trade history. Late in 1903, I joined the organization of Daniel J. Sully, the so-called "Cotton King" of that era. I knew nothing about cotton, and I must say that I also was impressed with the scarcity of information and the lack of vision in the cotton merchant fraternity. Textile manufacturers knew a good deal of what was going on, but that knowledge had not yet leaked out to the cotton trader and the spot merchant. About the only suggestion I heard for increasing the use of cotton was a proposal made by the late John Inman that we induce the hundreds of millions of Chinamen to add one inch to their shirt-tails. They hadn't even thought of increasing the length of sheets to 108 inches.

So, one day, I decided to find out if cotton was used for anything except shirts, sheets and pillow cases, and my quest, of course, led me up into Worth street. The first establishment I entered was that of Wellington, Sears & Co., where I met a man who not only was loaded with information, but also had a sense of the dramatic, something which is quite valuable for publicity purposes. I spent two hours with him, and then went over to the old firm of J. Spencer Turner & Co.

As I went that day into unexplored regions of the Kingdom of Cotton, I don't mind telling you that I felt a good deal like Christopher Columbus when he discovered America. It fairly took my breath away to learn that there was not a big industry in the country that could get along without cotton. I found that railroads needed it for almost countless purposes, including the lining of air brake hose, plush seats for cars, which I had thought might be of silk velvet, that the enameled ceilings, instead of being of wood or steel, were of cotton duck. The uses of cotton in farm implements, particularly harvesting, including self-binding reapers, threshing machines, absorbed thousands of bales. Even the steamships called for practically as much cotton as in the days of the old Clipper trade. Their decks were covered with heavy cotton duck, laid in white lead, and when kept painted were practically indestructible. I never knew before that the paper pulp industry, later to become a rival of cotton through the introduction of rayon, could not get along without heavy cotton duck for drying the pulp.

Then I learned something about the extent to which

*Address at the Annual Meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, October 27, 1937.

rubberized cotton belting had displaced the leather belt industry, thus greatly increasing operating efficiency. I saw numerous products of artificial leather. I also found out that the oil refining industry could not get along without cotton duck filters. One of the most striking discoveries I made was that even a skyscraper could not be fireproof without having its steam pipes enclosed in asbestos through the medium of cotton duck covering.

I think perhaps the most astounding revelation was the manufacture of pool balls made out of cotton, as well as umbrella handles, pipe stems, and other cellulose products which resembled the original fleecy staple about as much as an orchid might have.

All in all, it was a journey through the wonderland of American industrial progress, a forward step made possible only by the genius, foresight, courage, and capital of those political pariahs now known as "economic royalists."

I came back to the office that afternoon, thrilled by what I had seen and heard, but I did not know what use to make of the material. It may have been Providence, but I had not had a chance to say anything about what I had learned when a representative of a leading magazine came to see Mr. Sully and asked him to write an article about cotton. Mr. Sully had had a busy day and, I assume, a fairly profitable one. He told the editor that he had no time to write articles. With my congenial habit of meddling, I interposed a suggestion that I would have time to prepare the article if he would be willing to sign it. Mr. Sully reluctantly consented when I told him he could correct any mistakes I might make. I got a lecture a little later and was informed that it was not my province to butt in on the activities of an important operator, but I went ahead with the job.

About the first day of February, 1904, the publishing company sent down 150 copies of the magazine which we had agreed to take in lieu of any monetary consideration. Even then I don't suppose much would have come of the matter if it had not been for Mr. Sully's chief partner, Col. S. F. B. Morse. The Colonel had a genuine flair for publicity. He read the article and as soon as he had finished he leaped to his feet and said: "This is an answer to prayer."

I'll tell you the significance of that ejaculation. Our market had closed ominously weak and Liverpool was due to come 100 American points down the following morning. Colonel Morse announced that he was going to cable the magazine article in full to Liverpool, which he did at press rates. It was published in one of the leading Liverpool papers the next day.

The prayer of Colonel Morse evidently received Divine consideration. Instead of being 100 American points down, Liverpool opened 200 American points up, and Mr. Sully unloaded an enormous line of cotton around the highest prices seen since the Civil War. As I recall the figures, the May position reached a peak of 17.46 and July touched 17.55. Mr. Sully was reported to have cashed in at a profit of \$6,500,000.

The mere fact that a little more than six weeks later Mr. Sully was compelled to announce his suspension, as a result of having gone back into the market against his better judgment, has nothing to do with the present discussion. The real significance lies in the fact that prices

of cotton responded buoyantly to the belated knowledge that the textile industry had accomplished wonders in extending the uses of the staple into fields hitherto unknown. And as the textile industry of America continues on its onward march, developing these new uses, the Southern grower will find that his real benefactor is not a benevolent government, but the mill executives of America, moving forward continually in the face of obstacles that would have appalled men of less courage and vision.

Such a record, of course, is most gratifying, but in my opinion you cotton manufacturers have only scratched the surface of the opportunities that lie before you. At least we have the judgment of Henry Ford on that matter. There is no limit to the fields that can be opened up through the aid of scientific research, physics, and chemistry, to say nothing of the exploring qualities of American private enterprise. We have seen what has been done in the case of other raw materials. Today rubber turns out thirty thousand products, and the industry is not yet a century old. It was along in the 1840's when Charles Goodyear discovered how to vulcanize rubber, and it was not until 1875 that Wickham smuggled the seeds of rubber trees out of Brazil and laid the basis for the rubber plantation industry.

I have mentioned that the active campaign for extending the uses of cotton into industry began along in the 1890's. Just think what you have accomplished in the last forty years.

Also, let me put before you two most significant facts, first, that you had little to work on in those days. In other words, there weren't many fields open for exploration. Now here is the other fact. In that period of forty years, the United States has developed forty great new, nationwide industries, while no other country in the world can claim sole credit for a single one. It is almost impossible to visualize the opportunities thus afforded for persuading these new industries to use more cotton products.

I have two hobbies that interest me greatly when it comes to broadening the use of cotton textile fabrics. First among these is cotton roads. Mr. Everett will corroborate my contention that there are two million miles of secondary roads susceptible of improvement by employing cotton membrane fabric in bituminous road surfaces. All that is required is a sound road base, properly drained, graded and scarified, and you will have a highway that will virtually rival a road of cement construction at an unbelievably low comparative cost.

In my opinion, the extension of the use of cotton membrane fabric on secondary highways will constitute the most constructive action that can be undertaken by the country today. The advantages are manifold. Visualize, if you can, what it means in the form of domestic consumption. If we undertake a program to resurface our secondary highways and continue with it, we would, over a reasonable period, consume between twelve and sixteen million bales of cotton for initial construction, as we would require the equivalent of six to eight bales per mile.

Another supreme gift to the Nation would be the reduction in the cost of road maintenance which would save taxpayers millions upon millions annually. I am

York, and New England areas that there are many localities where the ordinary stone and bituminous surfaced roads call for annual maintenance charges of \$2,000 per mile. Occasionally, I go out and take a look at that little strip of highway, an eighth of a mile, known as Stultz Lane, in New Jersey, constructed as a result of the persistent nagging of Mr. Everett. It is just as sound as a concrete road, in spite of more than three years of use and after passing through some savage winter temperatures. Oscar Johnston tells me that the road built through part of his plantation two years ago has stood up without a blemish in spite of bad weather, and one winter when temperatures dropped to five degrees below zero and filled the rest of the road with countless pot holes.

In extending this type of highway construction, you have some difficult imponderables to overcome. One of these is bureaucratic inertia, the unwillingness to pioneer, to try something new until it has been subjected to prolonged tests. Highway engineers also advance the objection that the initial cost of laying the fabric is an obstacle to its widening use. It probably was for this reason that the Government donated the material for experimental purposes last year, and now we have over five hundred miles of reinforced bituminous surfaced roads in twenty or more States.

However, cotton now is selling far below the average level of the last two or three years. The cost of the fabric at that time was placed at about \$800 per mile. It should be considerably less than that now, provided you don't run afoul of too much labor trouble and burdensome exactions in the Wage and Hour Bill. However, I again emphasize this point. These cotton fabric reinforced roads last for years with practically no upkeep charges. The demonstrated saving in one year in some localities, and two to three years at the most in other areas, would easily amortize this initial outlay.

Also in the extension of the uses of cotton you may run up against that mysterious entity known as the "vested interests." I hope I am treading on nobody's toes, but I fear when we come to consider the employment of the membrane fabric, we may find that certain relationships have been cemented to such an extent that entree for King Cotton is difficult. I hope you will not accuse me of resorting to a pun.

Thus far the campaign for cotton roads has been left entirely to the activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and the individual activities of my friend, Everett. Isn't it about time that the members of your organization appoint a strong committee, perhaps co-operating with committees from the cotton shippers' associations and the farm organizations, to present your case in all its favorable aspects. You don't have to advance more than four arguments, and they are unanswerable. First, a larger domestic market for the South's chief product. Second, increased employment in the textile industry. Third, colossal savings for taxpayers in annual maintenance charges. Fourth, an enormous improvement in our secondary highways which will reduce the congestion on our main concrete arteries.

Another field that I think could be exploited to great advantage is the cotton house, the low-cost dwelling sheathed in cotton fabric which, if properly laid and

kept painted for the first two or three years, will be found far superior to almost any other outside coating for low cost building.

However, I feel that it would be presumptuous for me to offer further suggestions to men who already have shown their ability to visualize opportunities and to capitalize on them to the advantage of cotton producers, their mill employees, and the consuming public of America. You already have given evidence that you realize that we have in this country a market for your products that can be unbelievably expanded not only in household uses, but in the wider field of industrial requirements.

In conclusion, I might say that it is my prayer, and I am sure that it finds a universal echo in your own hearts, that Government will give you a more unrestricted opportunity for continued progress, with the assurance that in this onward march the benefits will be fairly distributed among cotton producers, the labor in your mills, and the consuming public.

Specimen of South's First Flannel in Greenville, S. C.

One and a half yards of what is said to be the first cotton flannel cloth made south of the Mason and Dixon Line is now in the possession of L. F. Kelly, superintendent of Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C. Mr. Kelly came from Biddeford, Maine, to Charleston, in 1889, and started up the Charleston Cotton Mills, no longer in existence. Until that time no flannel cloth had been made in the South, and many believed that it could not be successfully manufactured here.

The small section of cloth in Mr. Kelly's possession was among the first of the many thousands of yards of this cloth turned out at the Charleston plant. It bears the imprint "Palmetto State" and a notation of the date.

Mr. Kelly, who has been in mill work continuously since he came South 48 years ago, tells many interesting stories of the textile industry here. He remained at Charleston for only two years, coming to Pelham, this county, in 1891. He later came to the Carolina Mill (now the Poinsett Mill) where he became superintendent. In 1904, however, he went to Dalton, Ga., remaining there until 1924, when he came back to Greenville and again became superintendent of Poinsett Mills, the position he now holds.

"It must be remembered that Greenville was a far different city in 1891, when I first came here, to what it is today," he said. "There were only two mills in the city then, Camperdown and Huguenot. There were a few other mills in the county, including Pelham, but not very many. Anyway, the textile industry in the South was in its infancy and many believed the South would never be able to successfully compete with New England in cotton manufacturing."

Mr. Kelly is proud of the small strip of cloth, now 48 years old, and which is in as good condition as the day it was made. It contains historical significance because it justified the faith of the stalwart pioneers who believed that the South could be made a successful manufacturing section.

Loom Fixer Resents Davenport Assertions

THE following very interesting letter from Sereno Beck, a loom fixer at Columbus, Ga., expresses the attitude of many cotton mill employees relative to the article by Walter Davenport which recently appeared in *Collier's Weekly*:

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 15, 1937.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you about several unjust things that I have just read in an article written by Walter Davenport, and published in a recent issue of *Collier's Magazine*.

I wish that if Mr. Davenport is not getting sufficient pay to take care of his needs he would come down to Columbus to the Bibb Manufacturing Company or any other Bibb mill and take up a collection instead of writing such untruths about our Southern textile mills.

But, now to let the people know who I am and why I am writing this:

I am employed as a loom fixer by the Bibb Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Ga. I am 27 years old, and a graduate of the Berry College at Rome, Ga., in the class of 1929; and, if anyone wants to know anything else about me, I will be glad to answer any letter.

I came to the Bibb on October 29, 1935, after going to many places looking for work. Not being able to find work, I came back to my home in Columbus and found a job here at the Bibb Manufacturing Company.

I went to work on the night shift learning how to weave. That was before the NRA. I had never been in a cotton mill before and didn't know a loom from the side of a barn. After I learned to weave I got a good job paying even then (during the latter part of the depression) over 40c per hour.

After being with the Bibb Manufacturing Company about 90 days, I started to the Bibb Vocational School, which is operated under the direction of the State Department of Vocational Education and which gives everyone a chance to learn more about their job. By taking advantage of this opportunity I soon became a loom fixer.

Today a large percentage of the weaving department is run by those who have been trained in one line of work or other in one or more classes of the vocational school.

Our mills are operated on a 40-hour week basis. We do not use child labor—there are too many grown-ups out of work to use child labor.

Neither do we want any outsider butting into our affairs. We do not need the C. I. O. or any other alphabetical organization to tell us what to do. They have never done anyone any good. We are well pleased with present wage scales and do not need anyone to pass a

bill on our wages. We consider our company capable of doing that.

The company, besides co-operating with the State in the maintenance of the vocational school, has put at our disposal a men's club house and any man who is a member of our organization can become a member of this club. It has been named the Progress Club, and the dues are 5c weekly. The club rooms contain a barber chair, shoe shine stand, pool tables, shower baths, etc., for the benefit of the members. The members are always working on some movement which will make our community a better place to live in and at present are active in promoting a beautification program in our village. This club is not affiliated with the mill in any way. It is a club within itself.

Our rent in the village including lights (and the water being free) is about four to six dollars per month, according to the size of our house. Our houses are not splinters as Mr. Davenport described. We have nice, clean, and modern houses, lawns and beautiful shrubbery.

Bibb City has a modern grade school with some of the State's best teachers.

We also have a store in the village where remnants of our various cloths are sold to employees at a reasonable price. It is operated as a separate unit from the mill, and no money is deducted from our checks to pay the bills, either.

I think Mr. Davenport has spoken largely out of turn, exaggerating at every point.

If companies are operating as he thinks they are, the people working for them need not worry, for it will only be a matter of time when they will not exist. Besides, this is a free country, and people usually do what they want to do.

The Bibb employees of Columbus are contributing a large sum of money to the community chest. If we were not making it, we certainly couldn't give to the less fortunate.

We do not wish to compete with the East. We are blessed with our Southern climate and cheaper living. So, if we do not make quite as much as the Eastern workers, we are satisfied.

I hope what I have just said will impress people and they will not believe everything they hear or read.

The South is proud of its cotton mills and the mills are proud of their workers. So why shouldn't we stick together?

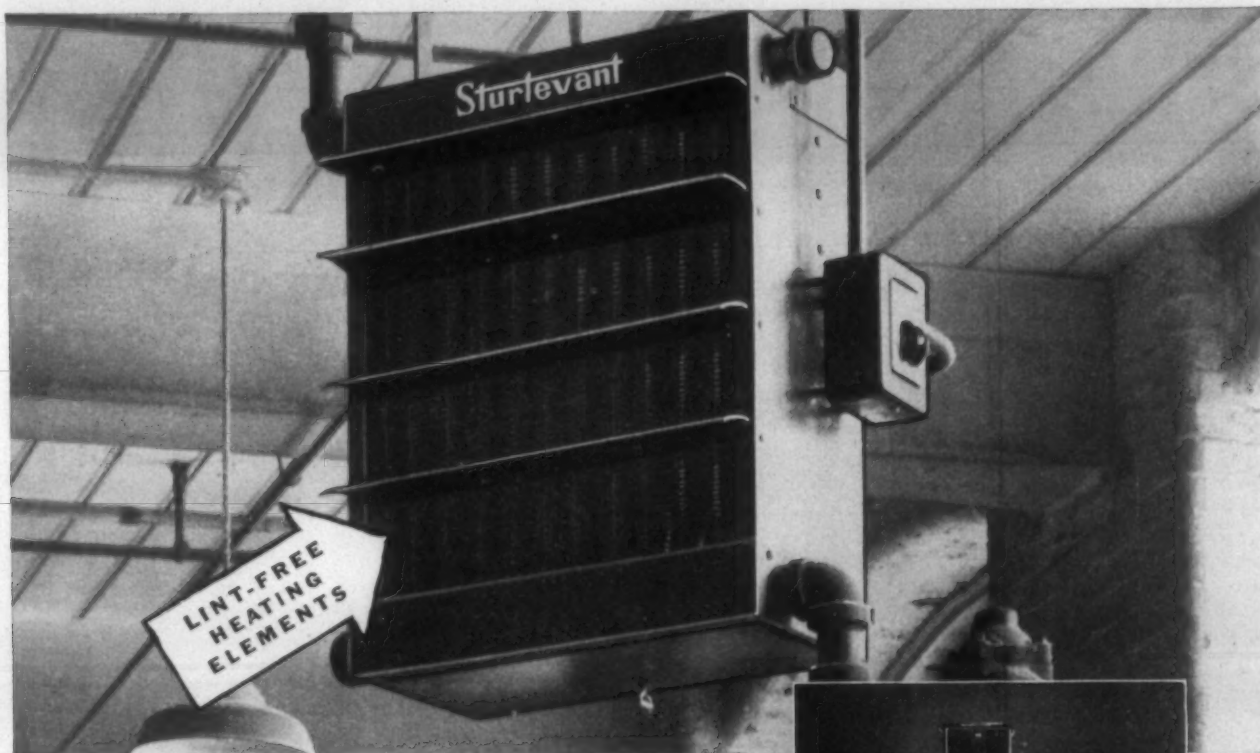
I hope that everyone who reads this article will show it to someone else.

I am,

A LOYAL TEXTILE WORKER.
(Signed) SERENO BECK

STURTEVANT SPEED HEATERS

CUT COSTS IN *Textile Mill Heating*



ADVANTAGES OVER DIRECT RADIATION OR CENTRAL MILL SYSTEM

1. Thorough Circulation of Air
2. Increased efficiency of humidification equipment
3. Automatically controlled temperature
4. Adaptability to varying room requirements
5. Lower operating costs
6. Easy, economical installation
7. Spotty humidity by atomizing heads eliminated

Let our nearest office show you the possibilities of Sturtevant Textile Type Speed Heaters in your own mill. They are made in a range of 10 sizes and guaranteed for all steam pressures up to 200 pounds.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY, HYDE PARK, BOSTON, MASS.
 101 Marietta Street Building Atlanta, Ga.
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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Puts Air to Work



WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF AIR HANDLING AND CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

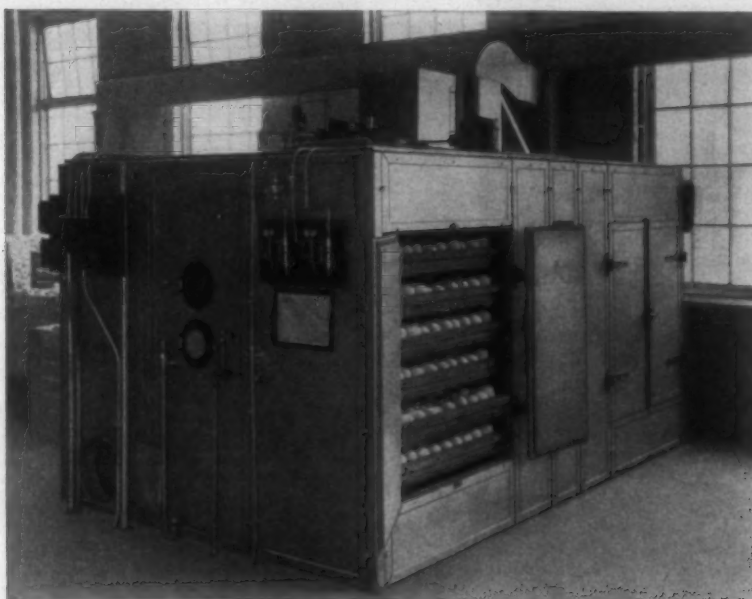
WHAT'S NEW

In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

New Proctor Package Yarn Dryer

The new Proctor Package Yarn Dryer features direct-connected motor fan drives, the Automatic Air Flow Reverser. Fin Type Heaters, Rock Wool and Cork Insulation, and Automatic Temperature and Humid-

ity Control. These features combine to assure absolutely uniform drying of each and every package and produce dry yarn that is perfect in color, feel and strength, according to the makers. Drying is speedy and exceedingly economical. Maximum output is possible in a minimum of floor space.



Installation at Wiscasset Mill, Albemarle, N. C.

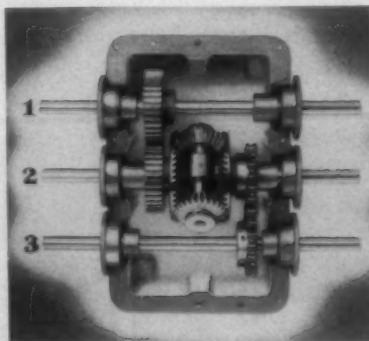
New Reeves Differential Control

Supplementing its line of accessory equipment for use with the Reeves Variable Speed Transmission, Reeves Pulley Company, Columbus, Ind., has developed a new differential.

This unit, known as Model MDB-3, is similar in principle to the differential in a motor car. It is used for a variety of requirements in automatic speed control, such as synchronization of two or more machines or parts of a single machine, and maintenance of uniform peripheral winding or unwinding speeds.

Within a unit housing are mounted three parallel shafts operating in a bath of oil. Gears of 1:1 (stock) ratio drive between shaft 1 and the differential gearing. Between shaft 3 and the differential gearing is 1:1 chain drive.

For automatic control service, shafts 1 and 3 are connected to the driven machine or machines. Shaft 2 is connected to the speed changing screw of the Reeves Transmission. When shafts 1 and 3 are driven in



the same direction at the same speed, shaft 2 stands still. When the speed of the driven machine varies above

or below desired speed, this variation is transmitted to shaft 2 which speeds up or slows down the transmission until synchronous speed is restored.

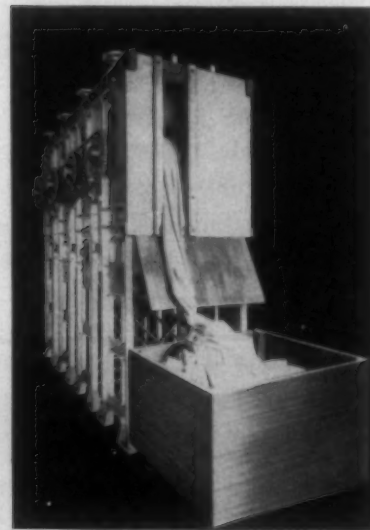
The differential may also be used as primary driving equipment for loads not exceeding its rated torque and speed capacity. For example, it may be used with other equipment to control index or register, either manually or with photo-electric equipment.

Infinite range of speed variation is said to be possible by connecting shafts 1 and 3 to the constant and variable speed shafts, respectively, of the transmission. By turning the speed control hand-wheel on the transmission, shaft 2 may be adjusted to any speed in either direction, including zero r.p.m.

Overall dimensions of the unit are 8 inches wide, 11 inches long and 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches high. Shafts are extended on both sides so installation may be made as desired.

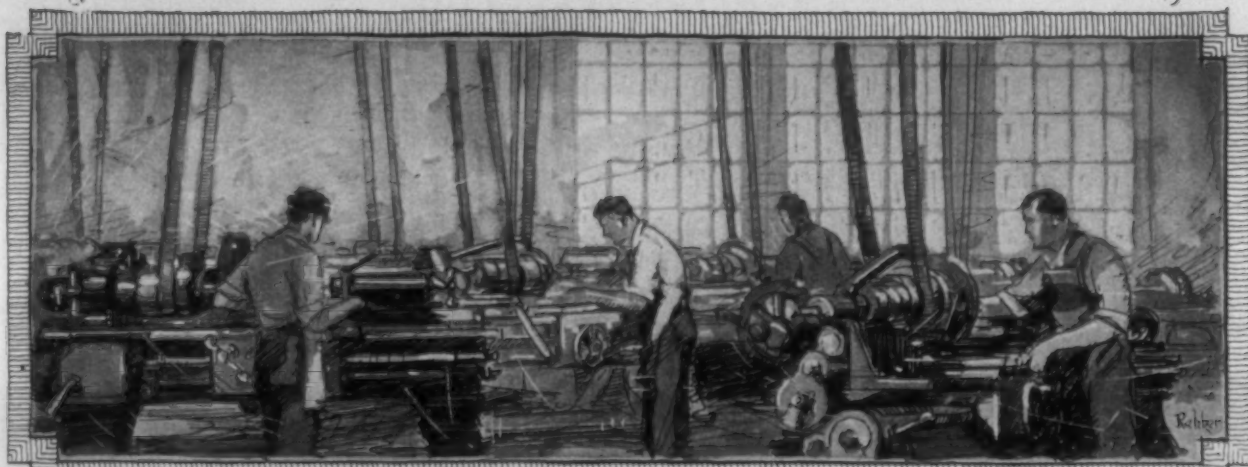
New "Fleet Line" Continuous Dry Fulling Mill

This machine has recently been put on the market by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., of Lowell, Mass. It is



designed to perform in a continuous manner the operation known in a woolen mill as "dusting" or "crush-

(Continued on Page 23)



COCHECO

THE best is always the least expensive. A high quality product, even though it costs a bit more, is the most economical to purchase.

Cocheco Belting is a high quality product. It may cost more than other brands that are sold on a price basis, but it returns the difference many times in splendid service.

Cocheco Belts are made from the choicest center sections of carefully selected butts of pure oak bark tannage. No better belting can be made. They will transmit maximum power through the longest period of time.

Are you familiar with this product?

If not get all Cocheco details.

I. B. Williams & Sons

Dover, New Hampshire

Branches: New York, Detroit, Chicago,

Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.



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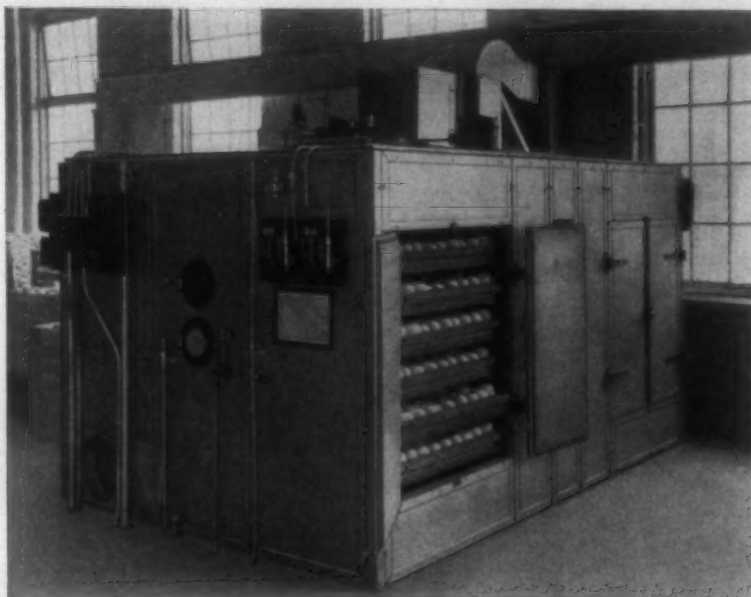
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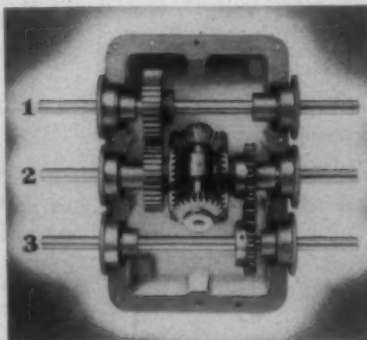
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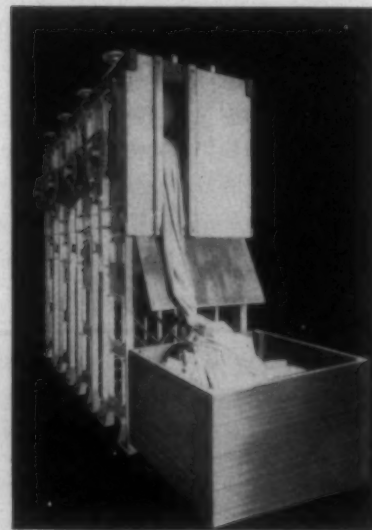
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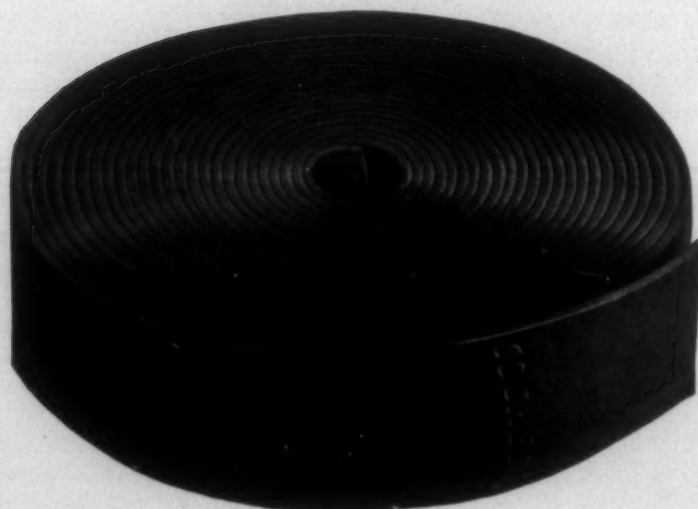
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Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.



Cotton Ginned in U. S. Is Up 4,181,935 Bales

A total of 14,949,078 running bales of cotton, an increase of 4,181,935 over the corresponding period of 1936, had been ginned in the United States from 1937 growth, prior to November 14, 1937, the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announced recently.

Texas, with 4,118,882 bales, led in total bales ginned. Georgia, with 1,362,600 bales, was fourth. In second place was Alabama, with 1,479,167; Arkansas was third, with 1,429,713 bales.

Of the sixteen States listed, Virginia and Florida, with 26,647 and 34,713 bales, respectively, were last in number of bales ginned.

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1936, was 30,024,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, which was 796,000 bales less than the number of bales produced for the year ending last July 31st.

Total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 149,000,000.

Cotton consumed during October, 1937, amounted to 526,464 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on October 31st was 1,418,602 bales. Number of active consumng cotton spindles for the month was 23,724,272.

It was pointed out that imports of cotton for October totaled 8,743 bales, and exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, amounted to 798,921 bales.

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1937 prior to November 14, 1937, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1936 and 1935.

State	Running Bales (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters)		
	1937	1936	1935
United States	*14,949,073	*10,767,140	*8,436,538
Alabama	1,479,167	1,092,574	1,007,119
Arizona	127,530	103,369	67,034
Arkansas	1,429,713	1,148,817	623,371
California	395,486	268,356	144,078
Florida	34,713	27,410	26,106
Georgia	1,362,600	981,732	1,002,557
Louisiana	976,195	730,427	529,462
Mississippi	2,112,093	1,776,367	1,178,161
Missouri	242,718	279,235	106,582
New Mexico	93,279	81,966	40,737
North Carolina	628,953	433,906	461,426
Oklahoma	594,233	254,624	353,543
South Carolina	877,117	640,968	672,436
Tennessee	436,708	376,282	239,580
Texas	4,118,882	2,536,478	2,061,482
Virginia	26,647	23,315	18,623
All other States	13,044	11,314	4,241

*Includes 142,983 bales of the crop of 1937, ginned prior to August 1st, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1936-37, compared with 41,130 and 94,346 bales of the crops of 1936 and 1935.

The statistics in this report include 267,961 round bales for 1937, 225,575 for 1936 and 167,251 for 1935. Included in the above are 6,801 bales of American-Egyptian for 1937, 7,884 for 1936 and 9,490 for 1935; also 3,537 bales of Sea Island for 1937.

The statistics for 1937 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to November 1st is 13,164,312 bales.

RFC To Provide Cotton Funds

Washington.—Jesse Jones, RFC Chairman, has said that "substantially more" than \$150,000,000 would be provided for price-bolstering loans to cotton farmers on the 1937 crop.

When the loans were first announced in September, officials indicated that \$150,000,000 would be sufficient. But one said recently:

"The latest estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is that the crop will approximate 18,243,000 bales, an increase of 2,650,000 bales since the loan was authorized.

"It therefore appears that substantially more than \$150,000,000 will be needed. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will provide whatever amount may be necessary to complete the loan."

Carolínians Given Patents

Textile patents again predominate in patents recently issued, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte.

John F. Schenck, Sr., of Lawndale, was awarded broad claims on methods and means for winding a plurality of balls of cord from one continuous strand and packing all of the connected balls in a container, so that regardless of the length of cord desired by the customer, it can be furnished by the storekeeper with no knots therein, as the balls are connected together by the cord.

Edgar R. Bond, of Greensboro, secured a pioneer patent on method and means for making loom reeds having two rows of staggered dents therein. The frame members are passed through the machine and the dents are fed in staggered relation and secured in position by the machine.

Carl C. Sarensen, former president of Carolina Dyeing & Winding, Inc., of Mount Holly, was awarded a patent on feeding means for twistors and doublers in which two or more strands are passed around separate rollers driven at different rates of speed and whereby some of the strands are fed to the twisting or doubling apparatus at a faster rate than the other strand or strands.

Other patentees from North Carolina include: Hugh D. Camp, Roanoke Rapids, for methods and means for manufacturing mottled fabrics; H. H. McKinney, Candler, for artificial silk washer.

Monaghan Mills To Pay Dividends

Greenville, S. C.—Dividends totaling about \$83,000 were authorized at a meeting of the directors of the Victor-Monaghan Mills at the mill office near Greenville.

The directors declared a common stock dividend that will total about \$75,000, and also declared a routine preferred stock dividend that amounts to about \$8,000.

LONGEST LIFE —LOWEST COST

on your most difficult drives!

BELT costs can be reduced! Stretch, slip and frequent take-ups can be eliminated on your heavy duty drives where even speed and high tension are obligatory. That is proved by the record of Goodyear COMPASS Endless Belts in hundreds of mills.

COMPASS' endless rope-cord carcass construction is the most nearly stretchless known, having a far smaller stretch factor than any other belt—hence fewer take-ups!

COMPASS Belts are 25% thinner than others of equal horsepower capacity—insuring far less internal friction, longer flex-life and an ever-tight, speed-holding grip on the pulleys.

COMPASS Belts are individually specified to your drives after careful analysis of load and lay-out by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—assuring the correct weight belt for longest service.

These mill-proved COMPASS Belts are made truly endless without splice in the load-carrying element in a complete range of sizes for all standard makes of textile machines; also in small sizes for individual pivoted-base drives. A request will bring the G. T. M. to your mill with complete data. Just write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or phone the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

Goodyear COMPASS
"40" on twister drive
in large Georgia mill.

Continuously wound
layer of stretchless,
endless rope-cord
carries the load.
It has no splice!

 -Specified
**GOODYEAR COMPASS
(CORD) ENDLESS BELT**
for high speed textile drives

Three-ply rubber-
ized elastic envelope, starting at "S"
and ending at "E," provides a DOUBLE
COVER on pulley side to take the wear.

**BELTS
—MOLDED GOODS
HOSE
PACKING**

Made by the makers of
Goodyear Tires

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

Graton & Knight Mobile Laboratory

As you see it coming toward you, it looks like a modern streamlined train that has jumped its tracks and is speeding along the highway. It is the new Graton & Knight Traveling Laboratory—a unique manufacturing plant on wheels. It includes its own 40 H.P. power plant, consumes the product it manufactures and is fully equipped with meters to measure accurately the economy of its operation.

With the push of a button, its machines may be operated either by a modern system of mechanical drive, using belts, pulleys and shafting—or by the unit drive system. And the cost of manufacturing measured quantities of production by each system can be observed.



Incorporated in the mechanical power transmission system is a drive on which

all types of flat belts may be tested. This drive is equipped with a certified scale showing the tension at which each belt is run, and accurate readings of the production efficiency of each belt can be made from a meter connected to the system. Another interesting feature is the use of infra red lights and luminescent paint lighting effects to separate and quickly visualize the two systems of power transmission. An energy drive, one of the newest developments in economical power transmission, is also displayed.

Switching mechanism automatically varies machine loads during each operating cycle so that all cycles of operation are exactly alike. This eliminates the human element in machine operation, which often makes factory tests inaccurate. In this way it is possible to duplicate average load conditions as they exist on metal-working, textile, wood-working, paper machines, etc., and give the observer an accurate picture of the production gains that can be made by applying the correct type of power transmission equipment to his machines.

The Traveling Laboratory is 35 feet long, 9 feet high, 7 feet wide, and weighs 20,000 pounds. The exterior is stratosphere blue and silver, with window trim and lettering in coral. Striping and leather cushioned seats in a contrasting color add a pleasing note to the coral chromium interior. While cab and trailer are jointed for greater freedom of operation on the road, they are fitted like a ball and socket joint so that the lines of the cab flow smoothly into those of the trailer, giving a completely streamlined effect.

Along the sides and across the front end of the trailer are comfortable leather cushioned seats for the convenience of manufacturers and their assistants, who watch this novel manufacturing plant measure the relative production efficiency of various types of flat belting, and compare the production costs when the plant is operated with either the modern mechanical drive system or the unit drive.

A sales engineer will travel with the unit and work

with the local Graton & Knight representative on all demonstrations. Routes are planned which will enable it to cover every industrial section of the United States.

New Tire Cord

Atlanta, Ga.—A new type of cotton tire cord, designed primarily to reduce heat generated at high speeds in truck and bus tires, was announced by T. G. Graham, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, recently in Atlanta en route to Martha Mills in Silvertown, Ga. He was met in Atlanta by A. T. Matthews, general manager of the company's mills, and H. B. Thackston, Goodrich Atlanta district manager.

The new cord, developed after months of research, is of entirely different construction, according to the manufacturer, who states that on tests where other tires failed prematurely, tires built of this new high-flexing cord ran two and three times longer.

According to tire manufacturers, high speed trucking under heavy loads increases tire temperatures tremendously, causing frequent premature failure.

In the effort to offset this condition truck tires have constantly been increased in size and weight which is said to have also increased the internal heat problem.

The new tire cord perfected here gives unusual strength without bulk and materially reduces operating temperatures of tires, the makers declared.

"We believe the new cord is the most important development for truck and bus tires since the introduction of the balloon tire.

"While certain manufacturers are attempting to solve the heat-speed problem by using synthetic cord construction, we believe that cotton is the finest material available for this use, and our new cord is made entirely of American-grown cotton," Graham said.

Martha Mills last year produced 18,000,000 miles of tire cord, the Goodrich official said.

Odis E. Stevens Returns To Snap-On Tools, Inc.

Odis E. Stevens, formerly of Saratoga Victory Mills, in the capacity of general manager, after a lapse of three months, is again affiliated with the Atlanta branch of Snap-On Tools, Inc., 623 Spring street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

As textile tool engineer for Snap-On Tools, Inc., Mr. Stevens will have charge of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, selling hand tool requirements to fixers, mechanics, etc.

Mr. Stevens has had varied mill experience, having been superintendent of mills, general agent, and most recently, before resuming work for Snap-On Tools, Inc., he has been in the employ of Houghton Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Type Gin Works Faster

Bridgeport, Conn.—A new type of cotton gin, which its inventor says will quadruple the production of ginned cotton, was viewed here by S. H. McCrory, chief engineer of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

Frank H. Watson, of Bridgeport, and Jonesboro, Ark., has applied for patents on the new gin in the United

States and in Russia and other European countries.

The device, departing from the Eli Whitney gin invented in 1792 which uses saws and ribs to separate the lint from cotton seeds, employs a belt with hooked teeth revolving at a rate of from 3,500 to 4,000 feet a minute.

Centrifugal force throws the seed tangentially from the belt while the hooked teeth carry the fibre to doffers.

Watson has had his invention housed in an experimental factory here for a year.

It was understood Secretary Wallace had delegated McCrory to study the device in an effort to determine its possible economic effect on the cotton industry. McCrory was accompanied by Charles F. Bennett, of Leland, Miss., a Department of Agriculture expert on ginning operations.

West Point Mfg. Co. Issues Official Report

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of West Point Manufacturing Company was held at the office of the company at Langdale, Ala., in Chambers County, recently, and immediately following the meeting of stockholders, the board of directors held a meeting and elected officers of the company for the ensuing year.

The treasurer's report showed that sales for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1937, were larger than in any year in the last decade and that dividends were paid during the year at the rate of \$3.20 per share on the new stock. The par value of the stock was changed on June 22, 1937, from \$100 per share to \$20 per share.

The stockholders elected Carleton R. Richmond, who has for several years been treasurer of the company, a member of the board of directors, filling the vacancy made by the death of Chas. E. Riley. Other members of the board elected at the meeting of stockholders are: Harry L. Bailey, John V. Denson, H. S. Grew, Geo. H. Lanier, Elwyn G. Preston, Chas. O. Richardson, Edmund Sears, 2nd, and Sinclair Weeks.

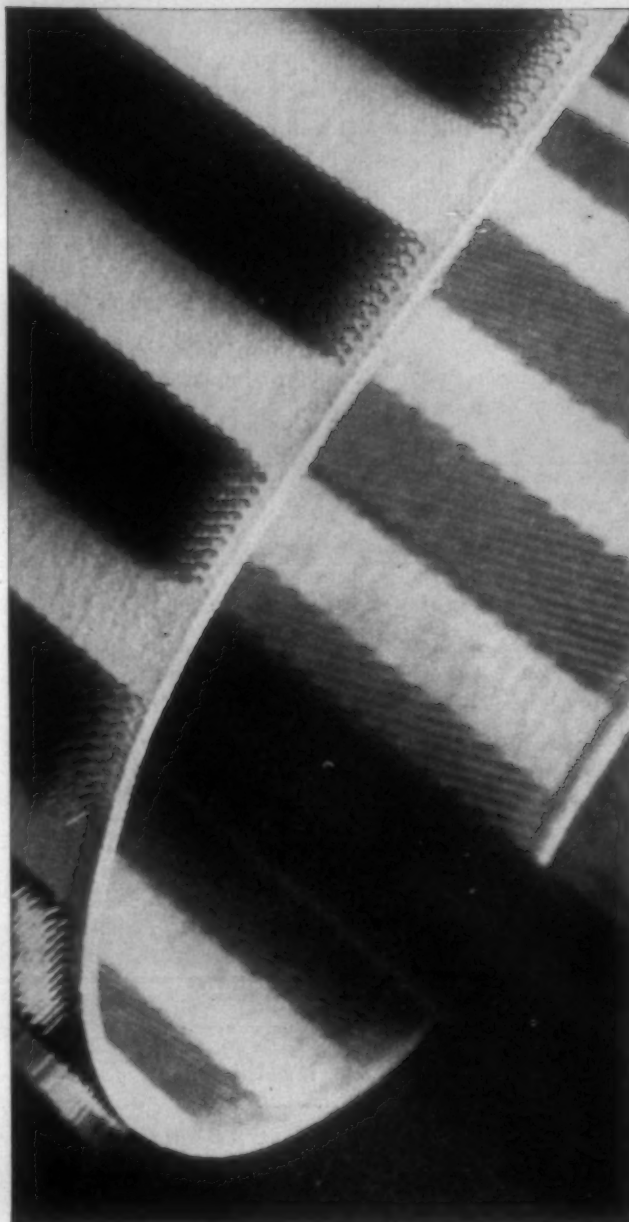
The officers for the new year, elected by the board, are: H. S. Grew, chairman of the board; Geo. H. Lanier, president; Harry L. Bailey, vice-president; Carleton R. Richmond, secretary and treasurer. The board elected as assistant treasurers for the year Clifford A. Smith and Joe L. Lanier.

Erlanger Mills Robbed

Lexington, N. C.—Robbers knocked the combination dial from the vault door in the Erlanger Cotton Mills office November 29th, ransacked the vault thoroughly and escaped with considerable sum of cash, estimated at probably more than \$1,000, and other valuables of an undisclosed nature.

A number of bonds and other securities in the safe were reported discarded by the robbers. One box containing valuable papers was discarded several blocks from the mill office, the contents included a \$1,000 unregistered coupon bond. A large number of lunch room checks, coin wrappers and envelopes that contained money were found beside a church a block from the office.

This was the first robbery of the mill office during the approximately 25 years the mill has been in operation, said J. M. Gamewell, general manager.



GOOD SOLDIERS ALL. Millions of Teeth, each one identical; the same height, the same thickness, the same angle and the same hardness. In other words, "good soldiers all." That is the story of Ashworth Card Clothing and such uniformity of product assures uniformity of performance.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Div.; AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia
Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville
Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins and Top Flats Reclotted at All Plants.

Ashworth
**PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING**

Personal News

J. F. Armstrong is now overseer carding at Kinston (N. C.) Textile Mills, Inc.

W. O. Ruffin, formerly of Opelika, Ala., is now overseer of weaving, Oconee Textile Company, Whitehall, Ga.

"Billy" Bronson has been promoted to second hand at the dye plant of the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

A. E. Thompson, formerly of Opelika, Ala., is now overseer of carding at the Oconee Textile Company, Whitehall, Ga.

B. W. Bingham, formerly overseer of carding at Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is now overseer of spinning at Kinston (N. C.) Textile Mills, Inc.

Charles H. Bacon, president of the Charles H. Bacon Company, hosiery manufacturers of Lenoir City, Tenn., has been made a colonel on Governor Browning's staff.

Geo. W. Smith has been promoted from supervisor of water and waste to second hand of bleaching at the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of Wilmington, Del., was elected to succeed the late Francis P. Garvan as president of the United States Institute for Textile Research at the Institute's annual meeting recently. Mr. Killheffer is a former president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and colorists.

Editor On Hunting Trip

David Clark, editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN, left last Saturday for three days' duck shooting at Knotts Island Bay, in Currituck County, North Carolina. He was accompanied by Walter Pratt, of Joseph Sykes Bros., and Edgar A. Terrell and Wm. Terrell, of the Terrell Machine Co. Duck shooting has not been good in recent years but it is reported that they have come from Canada in large numbers this year.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

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Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

H. H. Hill Charlotte Manager of American Blower Corp.

H. H. Hill has been appointed to succeed the late John Kidd as manager of the Charlotte branch of American Blower Corporation. Mr. Hill graduated at the University of Illinois in 1925 and joined American Blower following his graduation. Since that time he has worked in five branch offices, including the one in Atlanta, Ga.



Mr. Hill came to Charlotte from Washington, D. C., where he had been working on the air-conditioning of the United States House of Representatives. He has specialized in air-conditioning and heating, and is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Mr. Hill's varied experience in the five branches in which he has worked for the company should make him well suited to carry on the work at the Charlotte branch.

OBITUARY

GEORGE M. MEYER

Charlotte, N. C.—George M. Meyer, 62, purchasing agent for the Charlotte plant of the Grinnell Company, died November 30th at his home in Charlotte.

Born in Mahoney City, Pa., Mr. Meyer had spent most of his adult life in Charlotte. About 30 years ago he became associated with the Grinnell Company, and for the past ten years had been purchasing agent for the Charlotte plant.

Long active in the affairs of St. Peter's Catholic Church, he was a charter member of the Charlotte Chapter of Knights of Columbus and was a fourth degree member of the national organization.

Ocean Rate On Cotton Reduced

New York.—Slow foreign demand for American cotton has resulted in lowering of freight rates from Gulf ports to the Continent. Rates on high density-first class cotton, January-March shipments have been reduced from 70 to 60 cents.

Gaffney Re-Elects Board, Declares 3% Dividend

Gaffney, S. C.—Stockholders and directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company re-elected all officers, added R. G. Johnstone to the board of directors, and declared a 3 per cent dividend on preferred stock at their annual meeting. Officers are: G. H. Milliken, president; Walter S. Montgomery, treasurer, and R. P. Carson, secretary. Directors, in addition to three officers, are Mr. Johnstone, Harold A. Hatch, W. E. Winchester, Nathan Littlejohn and C. L. Chandler.

THE FINEST BALANCE

REQUIRES THE FINEST

ENGINEERING

Allis-Chalmers engineers now set a new high standard in DYNAMICALLY BALANCING Sheaves for TEXROPE V-BELT DRIVES. Over their entire range of speed, up to 6,000 rpm. these sheaves have no vibration period... they run like a watch movement from 1 rpm. right up to 6,000 rpm.

Allis-Chalmers has made the DYNAMICALLY BALANCED SHEAVE commercially available for applications that require the most extreme accuracy and precision, and can therefore tolerate no vibration at any time or at any speed.

Your V-BELT drive applications may not require

such fine balance, but whatever TEXROPE V-BELT DRIVE equipment you buy will have the same caliber of engineering ability and experience built into it, that produced the ALLIS-CHALMERS DYNAMICALLY BALANCED TEXROPE SHEAVE.

Write for Vari-Pitch Bulletin No. 1261-A

Belts by Goodrich

743

TEXROPE DIVISION
ALLIS-CHALMERS

M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N





J. W. IVEY
New Secretary of Piedmont Section

Piedmont Section, Chemists and Colorists Hold Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, November 6th. About 60 entered the golf tournament Saturday morning and the following successful entrants were presented with prizes at the banquet Saturday evening:

Low net, R. E. Summers; second low net, Peter Gilchrist; third low net, T. C. Van Loan; high net, J. P. Bauer; low gross, Vernon Vaughan; high gross, Magee Calhoun.

Technical Session

Two papers were presented at the technical session Saturday afternoon: "The Dyeing and Finishing of Spun

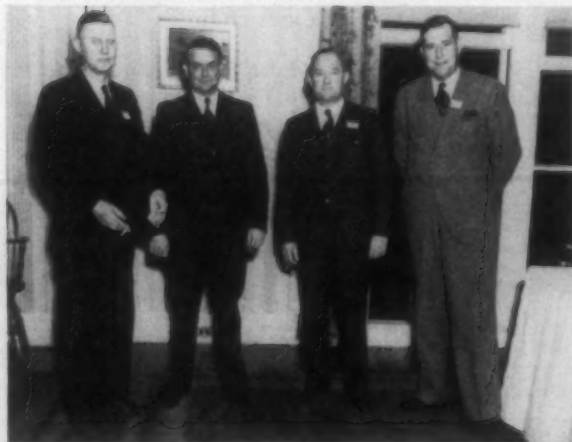
Rayon Fabrics," by Ross M. Stribling, of the American Enka Corporation, and "The Causes and Correction of

Tom Smith Displays Perfect Form



The Retiring Chairman driving 250 (?) yards down the 10th fairway. Others in group: Wm. Walker, J. B. Frank, Richard

Officers—Past and New



Left to Right—Grady Miller, re-elected Treasurer; Dr. Raphael E. Rupp, newly-elected Chairman; Thomas R. Smith, Retiring Chairman; A. Henry Gaede, Retiring Secretary.

Some Typical Hosiery Defects," by Dr. H. H. Mosher, of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. Both of these papers were followed by considerable discussion. Mr. Hintze, of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., led the discussion following Mr. Stribling's paper, and H. Grady Miller, of the Elliott Knitting Mills, led that following Dr. Misher's. About 125 members and guests attended.

Banquet

The banquet was held at 8 p. m. Saturday evening with about 240 attending. Dr. Harold D. W. Smith, of A. M. Tenney Associates, addressed the gathering on "The Properties That Effect the Dyeing of Acetate."

Following Dr. Smith's paper motions were presented instructing the secretary to send wires of sympathy to Paul Haddock, who is seriously ill, and G. S. McCarty, who has recently suffered a death in his family. It was also

of the section, these by-laws to be submitted to the members for approval and adoption."

Foursome and Two Referees



Left to Right—Wm. H. Bertolet, Jr., J. B. Frank, Thomas R. Smith, Richard Tuttle, William Walker, Henry Gaede.

voted to send flowers to Mr. Haddock. On motion of Charles Stone, the members stood in silence in memory of Webb Hunt, of Greensboro, who recently died. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented. Arthur Jones, of Philadelphia, presented a short address concerning the coming Annual Convention in Philadelphia and urged the members of the section to attend.

T. R. Smith, chairman of the section, made the following recommendation: "At a meeting of the sectional committee and the present officers of the Piedmont Section, held this afternoon, it was recommended that the

Group of Charlotteans



Left to Right—Ed Wohlbruck, E. B. Scantland, E. J. McVey, James Cook, Bert L. Patterson, C. M. Powell.

incoming chairman appoint a committee of six to draw up a set of by-laws to govern the business and meetings

New Officers

The report of the nominating committee was then submitted by its chairman, Wyss L. Barker, and the following members were elected by acclamation for the coming year:

Chairman, Dr. Raphael E. Rupp, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; vice-chairman, Edgar Ford, Sayles-Biltmore Bleachery, Biltmore, N. C.; secretary, J. W. Ivey, Mathieson Alakli Works, Charlotte, N. C.; treasurer, H. Grady Miller, Elliott Knitting Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Sectional Committee—R. H. Southern, Greensboro, N. C.; T. W. Church, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; R. D. Sloan, Greenville, S. C.; H. O. Pierce, Charlotte, N. C.

Councilor—Thomas R. Smith, Albemarle, N. C.

Member National Nominating Committee—A. Henry Gaede, Charlotte, N. C.

A Fast Stepping Foursome



Left to Right—H. B. McNab, J. D. Quern, Chairman of Golf Committee, J. S. Pickup, R. T. Mallory.

Robert D. Howerton was chairman of the arrangements committee for the meeting, which was one of the best attended and most enjoyable in the history of the Piedmont Section.

Jenkins Bros. Opens New Atlanta Branch

With the opening of a new branch office and warehouse, November 1st, at 376 Spring street, Atlanta, Ga., Jenkins Bros. gives Southern users of Jenkins valves the advantages of close contact with a "local" service branch.

An important function of Branch Manager C. B. Yardley and his staff and stock of repair parts and valves will be to co-operate with Jenkins' distributors in the South, thus enabling distributors to render better service than ever before.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Faking Pictures

WE quote the following from a letter written by a prominent cotton manufacturer:

On last Sunday a large car, bearing Washington, D. C., license plate, came to the above mill's village with photographers. According to John ———, who is one of the C. I. O. committeemen at our village, the National Labor Relations Board sent these people to our village to make all kinds of distorted, slanderous pictures. One picture was of little children pulling "collard" leaves for food; another, a family of six or seven small children, who do not live on our place, but in a very shabby cottage; these are shown in their rags, the picture intending to exhibit abject poverty. It is supposed that these will be made to appear as part of our village and workers. Another, they put two little children on top of a trash pile, and had them appear to be eating something. Another, they took pictures of two children, whom they had taking things from a garbage can, the suggestion being that they were thus getting their food. Our informant, an officer of the local C. I. O. union, tells us that these pictures are to be published in the *Washington Herald*. There is rottenness in America—not Denmark.

When these faked pictures appear in the *Washington Herald* there will doubtless be captions under them indicating that they represent real conditions in the cotton mill villages in the South and a multitude of people seeing the pictures will be given a false impression.

Very few of those who see the faked pictures will ever see any denial or learn that they are fakes.

It is possible that the *Washington Herald* itself will not be aware that they are presenting an untruth, but the deliberate manner in which the photographers faked the pictures indicate that the newspaper intended the article as an attack upon the textile industry and is primarily for the purpose of aiding the C. I. O. in their effort to secure the enactment of the wages and hours bill. The *Washington Herald* is a Hearst paper.

Cotton Yarn Rules of 1937?

ONCE more the Carded and Combed Yarn Spinners are attempting the solution of the problem that has baffled them for years. A yarn mill executive may have the plant equipment and employee personnel to produce excellent yarn at a reasonable competitive cost. He may also have the business standing and experience that are necessary to secure the required financial backing for continued operation. Yet all this counts for nothing since he is confronted with the fact that a sale is very often not a sale but an easily cancellable option in cases where there is a decline in the yarn market.

According to authoritative information the present status of the yarn market below cost levels is directly attributable to the failure of past sales contracts to stand up with reference to specifications and deliveries. It is estimated that if all specifications and deliveries could be secured on existing contracts the mills would be running full time at a profit. As it is the running time in this branch of the industry has been drastically curtailed with resultant increased costs and more loss to the mills. Present indications point to the certain loss in the latter half of this year of any profits that spinners might have realized in the first half. Instead of being able to cash in on the profitable business placed last spring the spinners have in many instances resorted to:

1. Acceptance of cancellation on old orders.
2. Cash settlement on undelivered portions which represented a drastically losing compromise.
3. Actual marking down of price per pound.
4. Averaging down of prices through additional sales at below cost levels which resulted in fixation of ruinous values for current and future business.

History is merely repeating itself, as the spinners are still biting on the same old racket. It is still a "Feast or a Famine" with the Famine taking the nod in the majority of the bouts.

The only answer to this condition is obvious. The yarn mills need a set of merchandising rules that will guarantee that a sale is a sale. This can only be done by establishing a set of rules laying down a fair procedure that will insure definite terminal delivery dates on contracts and practical methods for determining equitable settlement of points of controversy. Such a set of rules would naturally have to be fair alike to manufacturer, seller and customer. To predicate them upon any other idea would mean certain failure.

It is reported that a joint committee from the Carded and Combed Yarn group organizations are holding a series of meetings for the purpose of perfecting such a set of rules. It is their purpose to co-operate with the seller and consumer organizations in an effort to secure the benefit of the advice and experience of all who will be affected by these rules. Finally, it is hoped that the ultimate rules will receive the endorsement of all these groups and be established as customs of the trade.

This is a Big Order; but not impossible of attainment if a concerted effort is made by the majority of those concerned. The conviction should be clearly fixed in the minds of all that the minority chiselers will always be with us. That should be no reason why "the tail should continue to wag the dog." Nor is the problem of the present committees working on these rules to produce a result that will be easily saleable but likewise ineffective in correcting the malpractices prevalent in yarn merchandising policies. To succeed, the yarn manufacturers must lose their sense of futility, and replace that spirit of defeatism with an honest determination to see that justice is accorded them in the future. They have to buy cotton under the Southern Mill Rules of 1935. These rules are known to be proof against exploitation. Why not sell yarn under the Cotton Yarn Rules of 1937?

Therefore, these rules are subject to only two conditions. They must be complete enough to outline the satisfactory procedure necessary to the correction of past and present merchandising evils. Then, they must be fair to all concerned. If the mill executives will put their shoulders behind the wheel in this endeavor the outcome can only mean better days ahead. An honest selling representative and customer will not refuse to be bound by rules of honest procedure; nor will he give up any present advantages unless strongly urged to do so. Are the mills going to take another licking lying down or are they going to reverse their form and stand up for their own interests?

Progressive Mills and Men

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 mill men have attended the divisional meetings of the Southern Textile Association this fall. These men were from 150 of the more progressive mills, and represented 5,854,000 spindles and 135,722 looms.

At first glance the above figures might not appear so impressive, since there are about 19 and a third million spindles in the South, and 376 thousand looms. But the meetings this Fall were confined to North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, and the total spindles for these States are 13,434,742, and the total looms 267,235. Thus at these meetings approximately half the spindles and half the looms have been represented.

The average number of spindles for all mills that spin in these States is approximately 11,000—the average number of spindles of the mills represented at the Southern Textile Association meetings is approximately 39,000. This should be fairly conclusive proof that the more progressive mills and the men who are operating these mills recognize the importance of these meetings, and realize the fact that the textile industry is moving forward too rapidly for the experience of one man or one mill to keep abreast of the progress.

The discussion at these divisional meetings is aimed to benefit the operating executives, and any manager, superintendent, overseer, or second hand that attends regularly will find that he goes home from the meeting better equipped to run his job. The men who attend these meetings are progressives, their eyes open to opportunity, they want to learn, and it can be noticed that their mills run better and their troubles are sooner ironed out.

The Southern Textile Association lives up to the objects as stated in the Constitution and By-Laws, namely:

The objects of this organization are the promotion of good fellowship and acquaintance among its members; the conduction of practical mill discussions between the mill men, thereby giving an interchange of ideas and experience among its membership on subjects relating to textile mill operation; and the promotion of such movements as tend to the benefit and advantage of the textile industry; however, labor and wages shall not be discussed.

The Southern Textile Association is justly proud of the part it has played in making the South the world's most progressive textile manufacturing center.

<i>Production Expense Always Looks Dark</i>	
<i>Always Looks Dark</i>	<p>Brighten Yours By Saving at Least 25% On Belt-Lacing Costs</p>

How? By lacing quicker, easier and getting smoother, longer-lasting joints. This is accomplished by the use of Safety Belt Hooks and Safety Ribbed-Jaw Lacers. With the Safety System there is no hook waste and the hooks are sunk below the belt surface. Belt edges are protected by steel binder bars so that end hooks cannot break loose and fray over edges. Safety System saves you at least 25%. Investigate now. Ask your jobber or write us.

SAFETY BELT-LACER CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

Slo-Flo Textile Lubricants

Reduces lubrication cost and insures longer life of machinery. Will not corrode bearings.

Won't spatter or "throw off" and stain goods. Easily spotted out.

Withstands heat and will not thin out. Easy to apply.

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JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

Mill News Items

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Jac Feinberg Hosiery Mill has plans nearing completion for a one-story addition to cost \$25,000 with equipment.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. is constructing an addition to the office and a new warehouse.

INMAN, S. C.—Completion of a modernization program which included the installation of 10,000 long-draft spindles, has been announced by the Inman Mills.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—At the Mooresville Cotton Mills, the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company, of Stanley, is installing a twin kier dyeing machine with package carriers and other auxiliary equipment.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Installation of new machinery, including 100 modern looms, is being pushed at the Hermitage Cotton Mills. The company has completed construction of a new mixing room, a new supply department, and a new cloth storage room.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Greenwood Cotton Mill has completed plans for a three-story addition to cost in excess of \$45,000. This mill now has 52,265 spindles and 1,360 looms.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Mathews Cotton Mill has almost completed construction of 100 employee houses. A one-story addition to the mill is also scheduled for completion by next year.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—Superior Yarn Mills have recently had hot waxing attachments installed on their winders. The work was done by the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company.

GROTTES, VA.—Building of the Duplan Silk Corporation's local unit is progressing rapidly. This building was scheduled to be completed and ready for occupancy by December 1st, under the terms of the contract. John J. Pettyjohn & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., has the contract for the construction work on this \$550,000 weaving unit.

The Duplan Silk Corporation began the construction work on the local unit in July on a 50-acre tract which the company had previously purchased for that purpose. The plans were drawn for a weaving mill of 250 looms and auxiliary equipment. The Callinger Company, of Philadelphia, prepared the plans for the new building, which is of steel, brick and concrete, with an asphalt roof.

The looms which are to be installed have already been received and are in storage at Waynesboro, Va., near here. Approximately 500 operatives will be put on the payroll at the beginning of operations, and the local unit is to be expanded as trained operatives are available. An employment office will be established here.

Mill News Items

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Orr Cotton Mills are installing 22,000 new long-draft spindles, the frames being driven with individual motors.

BUTLER, GA.—Work is going forward here on the construction of a building to house a bedspread factory. No announcement has been made as to the operator of this plant.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills are constructing an addition to their plant at a cost of \$40,000. New and additional machinery will amount to \$100,000, making a total of \$140,000 on improvements, according to O. W. Burkett, secretary and treasurer.

CEDAR FALLS, N. C.—The Sapona Cotton Mills now maintain two units. The No. 2 unit has been converted into a silk throwing unit from which the Acme Hosiery Mills and the McCrary Hosiery Mills secure the bulk of their hosiery yarn which is used in the manufacture of silk hosiery. This unit formerly housed 100 looms.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Parkdale Mills, Inc., were closed recently for the first time in four years, as workers are engaged in overhauling and thoroughly cleaning the entire interior of the mills. This mill manufactures combed cotton yarns.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Entwistle Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of print cloths, reports for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1937, net income of \$110,505 after all charges, compared with \$14,250 for the preceding year.

Sales for the year amounted to \$2,437,200, against \$2,269,868 in the previous year.

The company closed the fiscal period with net working capital of \$600,513, against \$531,441. Current assets amounted to \$1,021,271, and current liabilities totaled \$420,758 at the close of the year. Approximately half the quick assets consisted of inventories, this item being valued at \$509,904, against \$381,478 a year previous. Cash was higher and receivables lower in comparison with a year ago.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Approximately \$20,000 worth of machinery is being installed in an addition to the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company plant on North Brevard street to be used in the manufacture of boxes, it was learned from M. E. Pierson, official of the company.

Manufacture of the boxes will begin at once. Mr. Pierson said he had already arranged for all employees for this new department of the Hudson business.

The addition is two stories high and 30 by 100 feet in size. Only boxes for use in packing the hose made by the company will be made, Mr. Pierson explained. Since the company uses 40,000 of these boxes a week, the output will be large.

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HOLD-UP STRAPS.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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Uniform in Size—

Uniform in Finish—

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New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Nashua, N. H.

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SQUARE FEET

of mill floors can be cleaned for less than a nickel (plus your regular hourly wage for scrubbers) with the famous cleaning powder

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You are urged to write for the facts about keeping your floors hard, safe, and white.

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REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH



THE SNAPPFORM

To Turn Spotlight On Cotton Dealings

Washington.—The Commodity Exchange Administration announced it would turn the spotlight of publicity on daily tradings in cotton on the commodity markets.

Beginning December 2nd, the administration will release the volume of daily transactions, the amount of open commitments and the change in open commitments from the previous day, at the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the CEA, said this would be the first time statistics would be available on cotton futures transactions.

"Although the cotton exchanges have co-operated whole-heartedly with the Commodity Exchange Administration," he said, "these transactions are affected with a national public interest and should be general public information."

Dr. Duvel said the daily reports would be released by CEA supervisors at the three exchanges.

U. S. Cotton Exports 57% Of World Trade

Washington.—United States cotton exports of 899,000 bales accounted for 57 per cent of the total world export trade during the first two months of the current season, compared with 50 per cent in the corresponding period of last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

However, the Department pointed out, United States exports for the period were substantially below the average of 1,088,000 bales sent abroad during the same months of 1923-32, when they amounted to 67 per cent of the world's total.

Practically all the gain during the current season was in shipments to European markets, the Department said, with the United Kingdom taking 271,000 bales. Exports to Japan dropped off sharply, partially offsetting increased exports to Europe.

Cotton exports from the six principal producing countries during August and September were larger than for any corresponding period since 1933. They totaled 1,591,000 bales, slightly below the 1923-32 average, according to the Department.

N. C. Consumes Most Cotton

North Carolina used 130,789 bales of cotton in October, the largest consumption of any State in the Union, the Department of Conservation and Development revealed. Consumption for the entire country was 526,464, compared with 651,086 bales used in October, 1936.

The country imported 8,743 bales and exported 798,921 during the month, a decrease below October, 1936. Imports for the past three months were 22,243 bales, and exports were 1,636,780. The export trade was higher than the corresponding period last year.

October consumption of cotton in other leading textile States was: 110,507 bales in South Carolina, 104,813 in Georgia, 55,821 in Alabama and 28,393 in Massachusetts.

WHAT'S NEW

(Continued from Page 8)

ing," which was formerly carried out on old, rebuilt fulling mills on the batch system. The continuous operation of this new machine is said to result in greatly increased production.

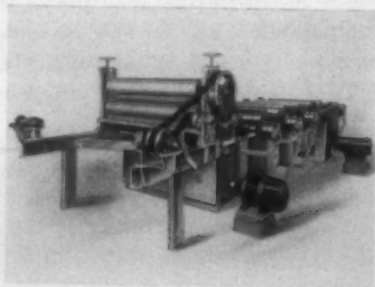
Fundamentally the machine is a multiplicity of squeeze rolls, the number of rolls being determined by the work to be handled. The cloth is threaded through between the rolls in such a manner as to give the maximum number of nips and the number of nips is further increased by an alternating forward and backward movement of the rolls. The ratio between these forward and backward movements is adjustable so as to give net delivery speeds of 6 to 30 yards per minute.

The machine can be hooked up in tandem with the carbonizing range, making the processes of soaping, drying, baking and crushing one continuous operation. Even fabrics which are exceptionally difficult to crush or dust are easily handled on this machine, as the number of nips given to the cloth is under the instant, convenient, fingertip control of the operative, according to the makers.

A New Progressive Jig

This machine is manufactured by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., of Lowell, Mass. It was designed for open width boiling off, bleaching or dyeing of heavy cotton fabrics, such as collar cloth, gabardines, heavy drills, twills, ducks, etc., which should not be roped up in a kier where they would be permanently creased.

This machine liberates dye jigs, for other purposes, which would ordinarily be used in its place and is said to involve a smaller investment than a group of dye jigs with the same capacity. It also conserves chemicals, since it squeezes excess



liquor back into the bath after processing. It is regularly built with one long open compartment, although it can be built with a series of compartments for a sequence of treatments if desired.

(Continued on Page 26)

Just what is there to this talk about the High Cost of Florida Vacations?

*... You Can Spend a Young Fortune Wherever You Go
Or You Can Enjoy the Best in Florida at Sensible Costs.*

WHEN FIGURING your winter vacation budget, do you argue with yourself: "If I go to a cheaper hotel, I'll have more to spend for the rest of my vacation"?

EXPERIENCE and your better judgement, however, will teach you that *the best costs less*, if you know **HOW** to buy a winter vacation.

TO SHOW YOU HOW to buy a winter vacation in Florida, two of America's greatest resort hotels have extended their guest service almost to your door. If you are in New York or Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia or Washington, they will send personal representatives—well informed, courteous—to your home or office, to give you the benefit of accurate knowledge about Florida in general; facts and figures to help you plan your winter holiday, whether it be a full season or a few days. This service will entail no obligation on your part.

THESE HOTELS are the **RONEY PLAZA**, America's finest oceanfront hotel, Miami Beach, and the **MIAMI BILTMORE**, center of the wintertime world, Coral Gables (Miami).

WE WANT YOU who are planning to enjoy some Florida sunshine and fun this winter to *know at first-hand* how you can live luxuriously, enjoy all the pleasures and actually save money on your expenses! We want to show you what extraordinary economies, privileges

and facilities—embracing a complete vacation, as well as living accommodations—these hotels include in their amazing policy of guest entertainment *without extra charge*.

FOR EXAMPLE, as a guest of one of these hotels, you enjoy free transportation to all of the resort activities in the Miami playground—a private fleet of aerocars, modern auto lounge cars. On any vacation the cost of just going places—taxi, sightseeing and other local fares—is a tremendous drain on your vacation budget. Research shows this one service alone can *save you one-third* of your vacation costs.

BUT THERE are many other economies than this, to enhance the value of your vacation. We would like to tell you personally about them... about the exclusive play privileges you can enjoy only at the Roney Plaza and the Miami Biltmore... about the extra pleasures and services you will enjoy without added expense. All this information, together with other valuable "pointers" about vacationing in Florida, we can tell you either in a few minutes interview (if you are within calling distance of our northern offices) or in a personal letter, answering your individual questions.

PLEASE write, wire or phone us.

● Our New York office is at 551 Fifth Avenue, Room 712, telephone MUrray Hill 2-0521. In Chicago: 120 S. La Salle Street, Room 1265, telephone FRAnklin 4645.

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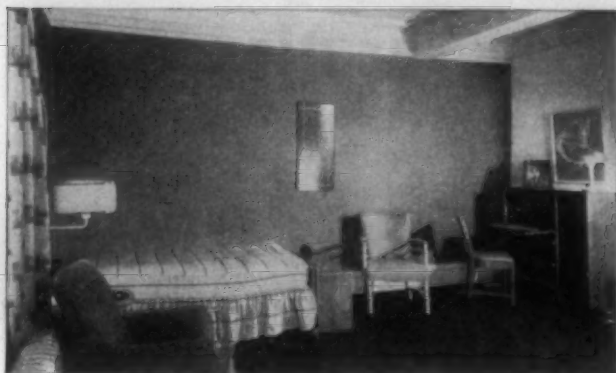


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The Promotion Of Cotton Bagging

Cotton mill co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in forthcoming experiments in the use of cotton fabric for cotton bale coverings is urged by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in a letter to mill executives made public recently.

Approximately 91,000 yards of bagging, manufactured under special specifications, have been purchased by the Department and allocated to experimental stations and prison farms in several cotton-growing States. Present plans contemplate the baling in the fabric of 16,000 bales of upland cotton, 600 to 800 bales of Sea Island cotton and 15 bales of Pima cotton during the current crop year.

The Department's program is regarded as a long step toward achievement of one of the Institute's objectives in the development of new uses for cotton the importance of which to cotton growers and mills is indicated in estimates that the use of cotton fabric rather than jute burlap for bale coverings would absorb more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually. In the experiments now under way, each bale of upland cotton will require six linear yards of 45-inch wide bagging and each bale of Sea Island or Pima cotton will require nine yards of 40-inch wide fabric.

Adoption of the cotton fabric bale covering as standard is probably dependent on the establishment of raw cotton trading on a net weight basis rather than on the prevailing gross weight basis. Net weight basis legislation has been pending in the Congress for years but the Department's current experiments, first of their kind on such extensive scale, may produce results justifying the cotton-textile industry and other interested groups in determined efforts to obtain its enactment during the next session.

In his letter to the mill executives, Dr. Murchison pointed out that the cotton bale covering will weigh 4½ pounds as against the standard tare of 12 pounds in the jute covered bale and that if the co-operation of cotton farmers in the experiment is to be obtained they must be assured they will suffer no loss in the price paid by the mill for cotton-covered cotton. Accordingly, Dr. Murchison continued, mills in making settlements for cotton-covered bales will be expected to add 7½ pounds extra weight to compensate for the lighter covering.

"The Department of Agriculture," Dr. Murchison wrote, "has officially announced its plan to experiment further in the use of cotton bale coverings this autumn. The experiment is limited in scope and, presumably, will involve not more than 17,000 bales of cotton for the current crop year. It is my understanding that the cotton bale coverings are being supplied to the farmers at a price not greater than the cost of jute coverings. In order to secure unqualified support from the farmers, it is necessary that the mills indicate their willingness to purchase such cotton at a price which compensates for the lighter weight covering.

"The Institute has been requested by the Department of Agriculture to make this plan known to cotton mills generally and to ask their co-operation in seeing that cotton merchants as well as farmers assume no risk through the use of cotton bale coverings. It is expected that the cotton covering will weight 4½ pounds as against the standard tare of 12 pounds in the case of jute cover-

ing. The mills would therefore be expected in their purchase of cotton-wrapped cotton to add 7½ pounds extra weight in making their settlements.

"The mills are further requested to take special note of the strength and effectiveness of cotton bale coverings and also the reuse value of such coverings. The keeping of adequate memoranda on these points should enable the industry and the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate beyond question whether the net weight program should be vigorously pushed next year. Just now there is considerable difference of opinion on this point regardless of laboratory tests and limited experiments in the field. At last we are given the opportunity to establish once and for all whether we are on solid ground in pressing for the use of cotton bale coverings. The prospective use of an additional 100,000 bales of cotton should justify careful and serious observation of the experiment which is now underway.

"If you are sympathetic with this program, please instruct your cotton buyers to make allowance for cotton tare in the purchase of cotton-covered cotton and advise the Institute of your action in order that cotton merchants and farmers may have full assurance of mill support. The Institute plans to publish directly or through the Department of Agriculture the names of those mills indicating a willingness to co-operate in this year's experiment. Please advise us as promptly as possible."

Mi-Cleanser Correction

Due to the Thanksgiving rush we did not have time to check the Mi-Cleanser placement with the manufacturer before press time. It was particularly unfortunate because they were completing a series of tests and had given us tentative copy.

Instead of "600 square feet of mill floors can be cleaned for less than a nickel," it should read "250 square feet."

Mr. Denison does not want misleading advertising any more than we want to publish it and we sincerely apologize for this error.

Manetta Mills Stockholders To Hold Meeting Dec. 20th

Lando, S. C.—A stockholders' meeting of the Manetta Mills will be held here Monday, December 20th, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of considering increasing the capital stock from \$254,700 to not exceeding \$400,000, according to Gilbert B. Heath, president.

Soddy Hosiery Mills Purchased By T. V. A.

Soddy, Tenn.—Announcement is made here that the property of the Soddy Hosiery Mills, which have been closed for more than a year, have been sold to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The price paid was \$72,500, according to the deed recorded in the County Register's office.

These mills formerly engaged in the manufacture of women's and children's rayon, cotton and mercerized cotton hosiery, using 425 circular knitting machines.

They were formerly controlled by the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Ga.

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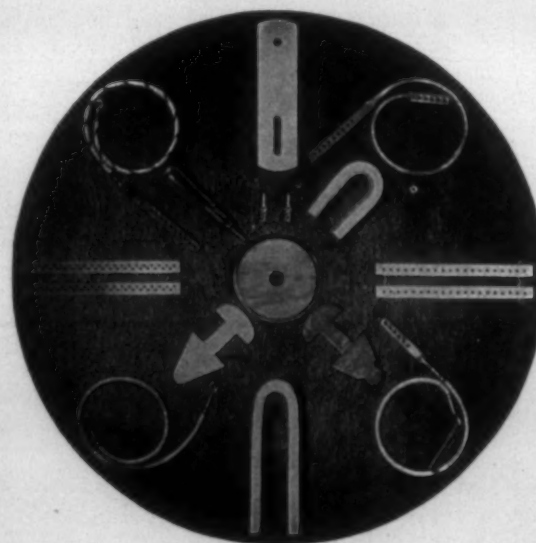
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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO. FALL RIVER, MASS.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

WHAT'S NEW

(Continued from Page 23)

The goods enter the machine in the original dry state, the average batch being about 1,000 yards, where they are rolled progressively on to a series of 6 cylinders. When a cylinder is completely loaded it is about 40 inches in diameter and the lower half of it rotates in the bath at all times.

As soon as a batch of 1,000 yards is completely wound on to the first cylinder it is then rewound to the second cylinder and thence to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth. Last of all it passes through a pair of squeeze rolls to the slip belt batcher or swing as the case may be.

Each cylinder is provided with a spring loaded clamping bar to hold the front end of the fabric, also with a clutch so that it can be cut in and out of production at will. When a cylinder is unwinding its clutch is disengaged and suitable tension is provided with a brake.

Since there are six cylinders on the machine and since each batch of cloth involves 2 cylinders it is evident that the maximum capacity of the machine is 3 full batches or 3,000 yards at one time.

The cylinders are motor driven through sprockets, chains and clutches, while the squeeze rolls are provided with a separate motor. A drain valve is located at the front of the machine.

Hercules Declares Common Dividend

Wilmington, Del.—At the regular meeting of the board of directors of Hercules Powder Company a year-end dividend of 75 cents a share was declared on the 1,310,958 shares of common stock of the company outstanding after giving effect to the split-up of two for one which was voted by stockholders on November 4, 1937. This dividend is payable December 21, 1937, to stockholders of record December 10, 1937.

Draper Corporation Will Pay Bonuses

Hopedale, Mass.—Draper Corporation, world's largest cotton loom manufacturers, will pay a bonus December 10th to more than 2,500 employees at its plants here, at Spartanburg, S. C., at Beebe River, N. H., and at a supply branch in Atlanta, Ga. The bonuses will be paid as follows: Employees with ten years' service, \$50; six years, \$40; three years, \$30; and one year, \$20.

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Eaton, Paul B.	27	Sturtevant Co., B. F.	7
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	20
Engineering Sales Co.	—	-T-	
Enka, American	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
-F-		Texas Co., The	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	-U-	
Franklin Process Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
-G-		U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	-V-	
General Electric Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	29
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	11	Viscose Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Greenville Belting Co.	—	-W-	
Gulf Refining Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
-H-		Wallerstein Corp.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	28
Harding & Heal	22	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	9
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	Back Cover
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Houghton Wool Co.	20		
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		

Classified Department

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OFFICE MANAGER and Cost Accountant wants position. Thorough experience in compiling operating statements, balance sheets, able to install cost system. Highest references, ability and integrity. Address "M. W." care Textile Bulletin.

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Picker and Conveying Pipes
A Specialty

counted as half bales, and 6,801 bales of American-Egyptian.

An estimate of 18,243,000 bales of 500 pounds each for this year's crop was made early this month by the Agricultural Department.

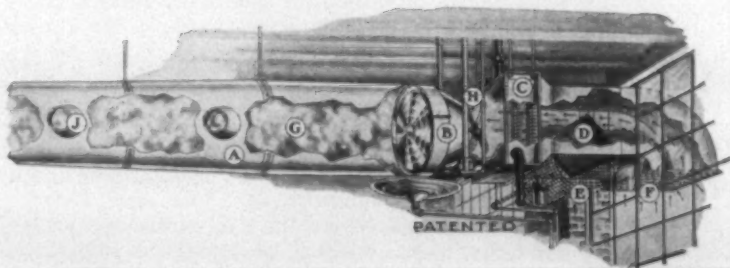
Ginning to November 14 last year totaled 10,767,140 bales, including 225,575 round bales and 7,884 bales of American Egyptian, while the total crop was 12,399,000 bales. Ginnings in 1935 to November 14th were 8,436,538 running bales, including 167,251 round bales and 9,490 bales of American-Egyptian, with total production reaching 10,638,000 bales.

Ginnings to November 14th this year and last year, by States, were:

Alabama, 1,479,167 running bales this year, and 1,072,574 last year; Arizona, 127,530 and 103,369; Arkansas, 1,429,713 and 1,148,817; California, 395,486 and 268,356; Florida, 34,713 and 27,410; Georgia, 1,362,600 and 981,732; Louisiana, 976,195 and 730,427; Mississippi, 2,112,093 and 1,776,367; Missouri, 242,718 and 279,235; New Mexico, 93,279 and 81,966; North Carolina, 628,953 and 433,906; Oklahoma, 594,233 and 254,624; South Carolina, 877,117 and 640,968; Tennessee, 436,708 and 376,282; Texas, 4,118,882 and 2,536,478; Virginia, 26,647 and 23,315; and all other States, 13,044 and 11,314.

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U. S. Purchases Of Japan Cottons Rise

Washington. — Imports of cotton cloth from Japan during the first nine months of this year were nearly double the purchases made during the same period of last year, it was revealed in statistics made available here by the Department of Commerce.

According to the department figures, this country imported a total of 98,094,000 square yards of cotton cloth valued at \$5,022,000 in the period January-September, 1937, as compared with only 54,722,000 square yards valued at \$2,467,000 in the same period of 1936.

Of the January-September, 1937,

total of imports for consumption, 165,000 square yards were unbleached cloth, 82,679,000 yards bleached and 15,250,000 yards printed, dyed or colored. Total imports for the month of September amounted to 3,220,000 yards valued at \$190,000 compared with 5,469,000 yards valued at \$314,000 in August and 7,694,000 yards valued at \$458,000 in July.

1937 Ginnings Hit 14,949,078 Running Bales

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to November 14th totaled 14,949,078 running bales, including 267,961 round bales,

Textile "Doctorate" Urged

New York.—A plea that may lead to the establishment of a new kind of graduate school—in which a doctorate degree will be awarded for studies in the chemistry of textiles—was made here by Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, president of the United States Institute for Textile Research.

Speaking at the Institute's annual dinner and conference, in the presence of leaders of the textile industry, Dr. Killheffer urged that the industry assume more of the burden for scientific studies designed to enable them to manufacture new products in better ways and to carry on fundamental textile research.

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Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

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Domestic

Export

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93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton goods here this week was restricted and sales fell below 20 per cent of production in the gray goods division. Lower prices failed to stimulate buying.

With the government at last recognizing the fact that business has been operating under great handicaps for the past few years, it is hoped that business in textiles will begin to pick up with the Spring, and many buyers have indicated that they will be in the market for Spring goods.

Of late, sellers have been investigating the situation in the finished goods divisions and have managed to come across several highly encouraging developments. In the first place, manufacturers of cotton apparel have succeeded in working off the bulk of their stocks and are in a position to take on additional merchandise. They are not doing so for the reason that they have received no encouragement from retailers. Converters, meanwhile, are steadily reducing their holdings but are deferring contracts for gray goods until such time as they receive orders from their cutting-up and retail accounts. If this situation is allowed to develop and mills continue to reduce production, it is quite possible that a period of active trading will develop after the turn of the year.

Combed goods markets were quiet and that division is estimated to be operating at about 40 per cent of capacity.

Demand for finished cotton goods showed some improvement although prices continued soft. Buyers began to call out goods held in mill warehouses and placed some additional business on sheets and pillow cases and various types of printed dress goods. Towels sold in small volume. A number of converters dumped stocks of draperies and other home furnishing fabrics at low prices.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6½
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims, 28-in.	12
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6½
Staple gingham	10½

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—While there is doubt as to whether or not Congress will be able to do anything this session that will materially benefit business, it seems to be the general impression that something of value will be started, at least, toward lightening the burden that has harrassed business for the past few years. However, for the present, it is generally conceded to be advisable for manufacturers and distributors to work out their own salvation, and that during this period spinners can best serve themselves and their outlets by proceeding as before, keeping production within bounds, protecting their costs as far as possible and aiding the markets in resisting attempted abuses on the part of a minority of customers.

There has been a fringe of selling for many weeks that has been persistently below cost, but leading sources report that they are selling yarn at one-half to one cent higher than is reported on occasional small-lot sales.

In some quarters, there is recurrent complaint of shipping instructions being long overdue in the case of some contracts, and of unjustified complaints as to quality of yarn being taken in at relatively high prices. Elsewhere, it is stated, the delivery situation is satisfactory and no complaints are received on quality, because shippers can easily demonstrate to any authority that the yarn is standard in all respects.

Forcing business in such circumstances, it is said, only hurts prices, and with shutdowns spreading among the consuming mills, the only practical answer is for spinners to hold down the supply.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	19
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
20s	21
26s	24
30s	26
36s	29
40s	30

Southern Single Warps

10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21
26s	24
30s	26
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	19½
10s	20
12s	20½
16s	21½
20s	22
24s	24
26s	25
30s	27
36s	30
40s	33

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
14s	21
16s	20½
20s	22
24s	24
26s	25
30s	27
40s	33

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	21
16s	22
20s	22½
30s	27½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	19½
10s	20
12s	20½
14s	21
16s	21½
20s	22

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5 lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	19
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	19

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	15½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
12s, 2-ply	16½
20s, 2-ply	19½
16s, 2-ply	18
30s, 2-ply	24

Southern Frame Cones

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
22s	22
24s	23
26s	24
28s	25
30s	26



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Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

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Charlotte, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

MARTINSVILLE (VA.) COTTON MILL CO.



OFFICE FORCE AND KEY MEN

Front Row—O. B. Joiner, Master Mechanic; L. V. Andrews, Superintendent; E. G. Acker, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. W. T. Draper, Stenographer; W. T. Draper, Overseer Cloth Room.

Back Row—N. F. Gravely, Overseer Night Carding; J. O. Frye, Overseer Night Weaving; C. O. Turner, Overseer Carding and Spinning; J. B. Bradford, Overseer Day Weaving.

(Through an oversight on the part of the Editor, this cut was omitted when the write-up of the Martinsville Cotton Mill Company was published.)

THOMASTON, GA.—Silvertown

Martha Mills the Largest Yarn Mill This Scribe Has Seen

Thomaston is quite a favorite with my son, Ben C. Thomas, and for the past few years he has been "beating me to it." However, my good friend, W. H. Gibson, Jr., now general superintendent at Martha Mills, decided that I wasn't getting a fair deal; so he told Ben to "go home and send Mama."

Probably "Miss Martha" objected to Ben's little Charlie Chaplin mustache, or else she was "fed up" on peppy salesmen. Anyway, it goes without saying that I like that "girl."

Mr. Gibson sent me word to get there early in the week, but I thought sure that one would be all I needed to spend at one mill. I had no idea how Martha had grown, and in TWO days I did not cover the place. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have a beautiful new home on Sunset Hill, where I was the recipient of their unexcelled hospitality.

Seeing Martha Mill Community

I had a wonderful escort in Miss Grace Harvey, personnel director, who knows every foot of Martha Mill

property, every family and I believe every child, in the three villages. Yes, this mill has three villages, and goodness knows how many more will be added in the future if the growth keeps up.

One thing that attracts the attention immediately is the landscaping. There are such lovely winding streets, circles, triangles, etc., and everywhere lovely shrubbery and green grass. Sunset Hill, a new section, is now being landscaped by an artist in that line. No man has a keener eye for beauty than Vice-President and Manager Albert M. Matthews, whose home and surroundings express his artistic temperament in a manner that brings exclamations of delight from hundreds who visit his grounds yearly.

A Home Nursery, But No Filling Stations

A ten-acre nursery in charge of a competent man is maintained for the propagation of numerous shrubs and flowers for the sole purpose of beautifying Martha Mills villages. Every home, except those just completed, is surrounded with choice evergreens and other shrubbery.

Upson County has over a million peach trees, and Martha Mills has a large orchard. In fact, it was built in a peach orchard, and in spring the pink blossoms add much to the scenery.

City Manager Milwood Matthews is just as keen for beauty and sanitation as is "Mr. Albert," and does not allow anything to mar the attractiveness of surroundings. It is probably due to him that there is not a filling station in the community of Silvertown, the largest incorporated town in the U. S. without one.

Churches, Schools, Kindergartens, Picnic Grounds and Many Other Attractions and Conveniences

There are two churches, Baptist and Methodist, both with fine Sunday Schools. In fact, the Silvertown Baptist Church Berean Class, taught by Superintendent T. R. Scott, of the twisting department, is so large that the church won't hold it, and it has to meet in the school house. This class was organized three years ago with only three members, and the Sunday before my visit there were 537 in the class.

General Superintendent W. H. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson and "Aunt Becky" were luncheon guests in the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott one day, and the luncheon turned out to be a real banquet. Mrs. Scott is a charming lady and perfect hostess. There are two fine children in this home, both girls, 14 and 12, I believe, Christians and real church workers.

There are three fine schools in Silvertown, teaching up to High. Then the pupils go to Thomaston High and their tuition is paid by Martha Mills. There are 700 pupils in the three schools.

Boy Worked in Mill While Going to High School and Had to Pay Income Tax

G. W. Wilson finished high school with honors and worked from 4 p. m. to midnight during the time. In the two last years of high, when he was 18 and 19 years of age, he HAD TO PAY INCOME TAX from his wages! If there is another such case on record, where a mill boy of this age has accomplished as much, we'd like to hear about it.

More than 1,000 operatives are employed in this spinning room alone.



OFFICE FORCE—MARTHA MILLS

Left to Right—S. W. Hemstead, Staff Superintendent; Wm. Yow, Technical Superintendent; R. M. Matthews, City Manager; Miss Grace Harvey, Personnel Department; A. G. Singleton, Plant Engineer.

There are two kindergartens, where 70 little people are as happy as can be. Lots of playthings of every description; milk and crackers furnished, not one pale, puny child did I see, and all were neat and clean.

Mrs. W. L. Norris is principal of Community Center School; Mrs. Joe Medcalf, principal West Village School and Kindergarten; Mrs. Otto Dumas, principal Highway School and Kindergarten.

Superintendents of the various departments teach textile classes; machinery is torn down and erected, giving practical experience that is invaluable. In fact, there seems to be nothing left undone here that will help a person to help themselves.

When a vacancy occurs, there is always somebody ready to be promoted.

Silvertown a Real Town

Silvertown has its own filtering plant, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water per day, and it is good water.

There are three Boy Scout troops, with Huey Guinn, T. J. Green, Ed Starling and Robert Moon, leaders. The boys have a kitchen where they have grand times cooking and serving.

There are two troops of Girl Reserves (or Girl Scouts) with Mrs. Ed Starling, leader, assisted by Misses Grace Harvey, Myrl Chitwood, Lucille Nelson and Mrs. Paul Smith. These girls went out on camp the past summer and were visited by their beloved "Mr. Albert" Matthews, who carried them lots of nice supplies, adding much to their pleasure by his unexpected visit and interest in their well being.

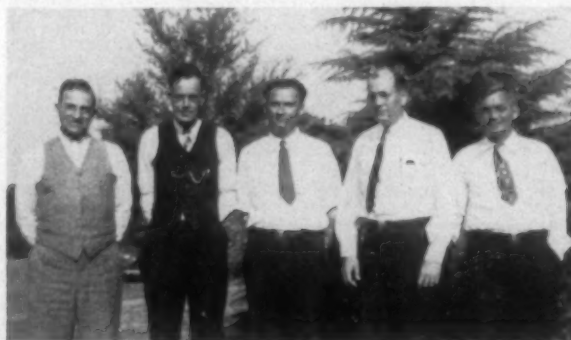
The ball park is one of the nicest in the South, with steel grandstand that can easily be washed with a hose and kept absolutely clean. This park is surrounded by a high thick evergreen hedge; is level and well kept—a delight to all ball players.

Near by it there is a grand forest, in which are two big barbecue pits with covers, a great chimney with fireplaces, and plenty of lights for night entertainments. There are also long tables ready at any time for a picnic. Hydrant water, too.

I'll never be able to tell all I saw in Martha Mills pretty village of Silvertown.

Now To The Mill Proper

Approximately 2,700 people are employed here. There are 135,000 spindles and 860 cards. The mill runs three shifts and uses 350 bales of cotton per day; 1,750 per week and more than 91,000 bales per year. A few more mills like this and there would be a scarcity of cotton!



SUPERINTENDENTS

Left to Right—W. B. Gibson, Jr., General Superintendent; O. S. Wilson, Superintendent Carding; J. B. Allen, Superintendent Spinning; T. R. Scott, Superintendent Twisting; J. M. Davis, Master Mechanic.

All mill officials and executives, except the cotton man, reside in Silvertown. And why not? There is not a prettier place to be found.

The Card Room

O. E. Wilson is superintendent and is a man of ability. On first shift, George Baker and E. T. Pritchard are overseers; Bert Gunter, second hand.

On second shift, W. T. Nail and J. H. Thomas are overseers; R. D. Castleberry and A. W. Phillips, second hands.

On third shift, C. E. Bagwell and W. S. DeLoach are overseers and E. C. Wilson, second hand.

Section men and card grinders who take our paper are Cecil Pendergrast, T. P. McKinney, Newton Waddell, W. E. Pressley, Levert Oglesby, J. S. Mullis, Claude Yow, Jr., and J. T. Reeves.

Spinning Room—Spooling and Warping

J. B. Allen, superintendent, is a real live wire and has a fine group of overseers, second hands and section men, many of whom take our Textile Bulletin. First shift: E. C. Goggins, overseer; Will Brannon, second hand. Second shift, A. F. Wilson, overseer spinning; A. O. Teal, overseer spooling and warping; G. C. Langford, second

(Continued on Page 34)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanecas and J. Casablanecas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mcbane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division). Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi (Rep.), Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Clarridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

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(Aunt Becky)

(Continued from Page 31)

hand in spinning. Third shift, J. P. Thompson, overseer; Lee F. Wynn, second hand.

Section men, overhaulers and others: W. S. Watts, H. L. Phillips, Henry Kent, A. C. McLemore, Harvey Stephens, J. D. Layfield, Horace D. Westbrook, Eddie Tolar, Julian Peterman, E. Tidwell, W. A. Pharr, Robert Dingler, George McFarland, Paul Smith, D. W. Allen, Reuben Stephens, Roy Goggins, T. A. Teal, T. R. Woodson, J. G. Perry, Grady Watson, Henry Short, Robert Kent, James Rogers, Leonard Garrett, Julian Stewart and George Cavender—all readers of the Textile Bulletin and a fine group of hustlers they are.

Twisting and Finishing

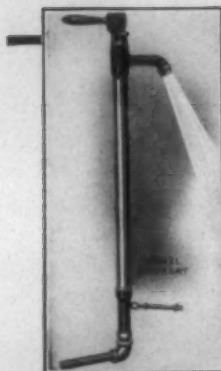
T. R. Scott, superintendent. First shift, G. B. Sessions, overseer; J. M. Barfield and J. O. Cantrell, second hands.

Second shift, A. S. Isbell, overseer; J. F. Butts and H. A. Cantrell, second hands. This shift, led by Mr. Isbell, won the Safety First contest recently, and the award, a lovely silver scroll appropriately engraved, hangs in Mr. Scott's office, to the joy of this shift.

Third shift, T. B. Rogers is overseer; D. T. Smith and H. A. Scott, second hands. Section men who are up and coming are Paul Fallin, B. W. York, H. B. Salter, W. M. Pitts, Jr., Floyd Kent, Claude Blount (the last three were recently promoted), Roy Haney, Robert Boyt and others.

I Knew I Could Not Do It

That is, tell it all. There's the 32-piece band, Silver-town's own fire department, community pastures for cows and hogs, and lots of other interesting things too numerous to mention in my little corner of The Bulletin.



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the hosiery finisher's every need

BOIL-OFF OIL NO. 1 CONC. and Boil-off Oil S-609 (non-silicate)—used in our three-process (degumming, dyeing and finishing) method—afford more level dye shades and better penetration of the dyestuff at toe and heel seams. These oils also emulsify the silk gum, give a more rapid and thorough boil-off and assure greater tensile strength.

PENETRATOR W-888 is a very potent and almost instantaneous wetting-out agent.

MONOPOLE OIL imparts unsurpassed softness and handle to hosiery, produces well-penetrated dyeings, and serves as a good finishing agent.

WOLFCO SOLVENT, for scouring rayon or cotton, gives a

good clean ground for dyeing light shades uniformly. **ELEMITE** is effectively used for rayon or silk, where only hard water is available.

HOSIERY FINISH NO. 300 and Hosiery Finish B are finishing agents which give body and stiffness and make hose lie flat in box.

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